

HONTI, Peter

The 3d International Measurement Conference, Meres automat 12 nr.9:  
263-270 '64.

1. Editorial board member, "Meres es Automatika".

HONII, Peter

"Measuring units and quantities used in natural sciences"  
by [Dr.] E. Pedelt, [Dr.] H. Laporte. Reviewed by Peter Honii.  
Meres automat 13 no.4:113 '69.

1. Editorial Board Member, "Meres as Automatika."

HONTVARY, M.

HONTVARY, M. New materials in the service of mining. p. 151

Vol. 11, no. 3, March 1956

BANYASZATI LAPOK

TECHNOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

SO: East European accession Vol. 6, no. 3, March 1957

TOTH, Margit, HONTV, Anna; Laszlo Central Hospital for Infectious Diseases (director: ROMAN, J.) (Laszlo Kozponti Fertozobeteg Korhaz), Budapest.

"Relationship Between Age and Incidence of Hemagglutination-Inhibiting Antibodies Against Reovirus Types 1, 2 and 3."

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XIII, No 2, 1966, pages 119-126.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary modified] The hemagglutination-inhibiting (HI) antibodies against the three reovirus types were titrated in serum samples collected from 1982, mostly healthy persons living in Hungary. Antibodies to types 1, 2 and 3 were found in 73, 74 and 81 per cent of the samples, respectively. The percentage of seropositive sera appears to grow until the fourth decade of life in the case of types 1 and 2; in the case of type 3, the highest levels are reached between 3 and 5 years of age. The serological response of 273 hospitalized cases with acute respiratory infection was compared with that of 114 cases of viral hepatitis. No appreciable difference could be demonstrated. In 22 cases under 10 years of age which were clinically diagnosed as "viral infection", the incidence of antibody response to reovirus types 1 and 3 was relatively high (3 and 5, respectively). The HI test was found to be of equal value to the neutralization test in detecting reovirus antibodies. A close correlation exists between HI and neutralization titers. 3 Eastern European, 37 Western references.

1/1

[Manuscript received 4 Nov 65.]

- 39 -



22 HONUS, O. F.

Honus, O. F. THERMAL DECOMPOSITION OF KAOLIN AND THE THERMISTES WHICH FORM FROM KAOLIN AT HIGHER TEMPERATURES. *Nature*, 1934, 337. From the heat of formation of metakaolin and  $O_2$  and from the heat of hydration, H. computes the heat of fusion for metakaolin as  $2[Al] + 2[Si] + 3H_2O(l) = 773.0 \text{ cal./mol.}$  and the heat of formation for kaolin from the elements as  $2[Al] + 2[Si] + 2[H_2O] + 4.5[H_2O]_{\text{gas}} = 613.03 \text{ cal./mol.}$  Above  $900^\circ$  the metakaolin dissociated with the formation of corundum and the evolution of heat:  $Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2 \rightarrow \alpha\text{-}Al_2O_3 + 2SiO_2 + 284.2 \text{ cal./mol.}$  When the dissociation continued until cristobalite formed, the result was  $Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2 \rightarrow \alpha\text{-}Al_2O_3 + \text{corundum} + 2SiO_2 + 284.2 \text{ cal./mol.}$  The colored radiation during the formation of ghibrite according to the equation  $3CaSiO_3 + Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2 \rightarrow Ca_3Al_2Si_4O_{14} + 2SiO_2 + 0.5 O_2$  was found to be  $-251.22 \pm 0.12 \text{ cal.}$  H. assumes the formation of  $Al_2O_3Si_2O_5$  as an intermediary product which easily decomposes the  $CaSiO_3$  and then forms ghibrite. The heat of formation of ghibrite from the elements:  $3[Ca] + 2[Al] + 2[Si] + 5O_2$  was  $-1222.01 \text{ cal./mol.}$

L 13374-66

ACC NR: AF6007273

SOURCE CODE: RU/0017/65/017/001/0034/0036

AUTHOR: Honyi, Ede, Jr.--Kheni, E.

ORG: none

TITLE: Contemporary Hungarian tourist maps

SOURCE: Geodezia es kartografia, v. 17, no. 1, 1965, 34-36

TOPIC TAGS: map, cartography

ABSTRACT: New tourist maps were issued by the Enterprise for Cartography (Kartografiai Vallalat)[location not given] for the following districts: The mountains surrounding Budapest (Budai Hegység), the Mecsek Mountains, The Bakony area, The Vertes mountains, The Pilis area, the Börzsöny Mountains, the Matra Mountains, the Bükk Mountains, the Zemplén Mountains, Lake Balaton, Lake Velence, and the Esztergom-Budapest and Budapest-Dunaujvaros sections of the Danube river. Some of these are now issued in a revised and improved form. The principal features of these maps, some commendations and criticisms as to their technical content and convenience, were discussed. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUM DATE: none

Card 1/1 *g*

UDC: 528.946  
*2*

HONYI, E.

HONYI, E. Remarks on compensation according to directions. p.231.

Vol. 7, No. 4, 1955.  
GEODEZIA ES KARTOGRAFIA  
SCIENCE  
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956



HONYI, R.

Procedures for the equalization of our network nearing completion. p.15.  
(GEORGIA IS KARTOGRAFIA. VOL. 9, no. 1/2, 1957, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (SEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no.12, Dec. 1957.  
Uncl.

HONYI, L

2. A procedure for the final adjustment of the subsidiary triangulation groups of fictitious triangulation nets. *E. H. H. n. y. i.*, *Studia* for the degree of candidate of science, 81 pp. 8 figs.

A new method has been introduced for measuring the filler network of the new Hungarian first-order triangulation net. The net thus developed is determined by the Hazy\* and the Tárczy-Hornoch\* methods developed for continental nets. According to the new method the areas between the curves formed by the chains are covered with triangles of 8 km side length. From among these triangular points, so-called dominant points -- spaced about 30 km apart -- are selected to form a fictitious first-order net. The dominant points are not compared to one another, the angles of this fictitious first-order net being computed from the measured

angles of the subsidiary triangles. Computations are done in three stages. First the net of subsidiary triangles is broken down into groups containing three dominant points each (i. e. into fictitious first-order triangles). These groups are preliminarily adjusted by a coordinate method and the fictitious angles between the dominant points are computed. In the second stage the net of dominant points is adjusted by the coordinate method. In the third stage the groups of subsidiary triangles belonging to the fictitious triangles are finally adjusted on the basis of the final coordinates of the dominant points. An economical yet exact method has been elaborated for the latter by the author. Three so-called diagonal equiponderates of condition, ensuring the invariability of the dominant points, are added to the condition of adjustment in the first stage; the final result is obtained by complementing the first adjustment with these equiponderates. The diagonal condition expresses the following constraint: between two dominant points the projection onto a fictitious side of the sides of a polygonal course composed of the sides of the subsidiary triangles must equal the definitive length of the fictitious side. This procedure can be applied for the adjustment of continental nets as well.

\* *H. T. A.*, Vol. 9, 1937, No. 4, abstrs. 1, 2.

HONYI, E.

Wladyslaw Batkiewicz's article "Computation of a Triangulation Network Built on Fictitious Triangles"; a review. p. 91.  
(GEODEZIA ES FOTOGRAFIA. Vol. 9. no. 1/2, 1957. Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.  
Incl.

HONYI, Ede (Jr)

One year activity of the Board on Geographic Names. Geod  
kart 16 no.5:373 '64.

HONYI, Ede, dr.

Compensating the fictive primordial network of the Danantul completing network system. Geod.kart. 12 no.1:16-19 '60. (HEAI 9:5)  
(Hungary--Geodesy)

HONYI, Ede, dr.

On the computation of mean error of function between compensated values  
nonindependent of each other. Geod kart 12 no.4:236-238 '60.

(EEAI 10:3)

(Functions)

HONYI, Ede, dr.

Reliability of our filling network of the Dunantul area. Geod kart  
13 no.1:8-11 '61. (EEAI 10:6)  
(Hungary--Geodesy) (Nets (Geodesy))

HONYI, Ede, dr.

Reliability of the intercrossed points of our complete triangulation.  
Geod kart 13 no.3:158-162 '61.



S/035/62/000/005/079/098  
A055/A101

AUTHOR: Hőnyl, E.

TITLE: Examination of the possibilities of reducing the errors due to refraction in leveling

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 5, 1962, 24-25.  
abstract 5G156 ("Geod. és kartogr.", 1961, 13, no. 4, 237-242,  
Hungarian; German summary)

TEXT: In order to investigate the vertical refraction in the lowest layer of the atmosphere, the air temperature measurement data, obtained by the Hungarian meteorological institute in March - November 1955, have been processed. The measurements were effected daily, from 3 a.m. to 11 p.m. and every two hours, with the aid of "Assman" psychrometers, at the height of 0.1; 0.5; 1.0 and 2.0 m above the ground. For height intervals 0.1 - 0.5; 0.5 - 1.0 and 1.0 - 2.0 m, the temperature gradients and their average values (as well as the deviation from the average values) were calculated for every observational time for a month. The obtained results showed that the temperature gradients are extremely unstable by day-time; the errors in their determination are - owing to swift

Card 1/2

Examination of the possibilities ...

S/035/62/000/005/079/098  
A055/A101

temperature variations in the lowest layer of the atmosphere -- of the same order as the magnitudes of the gradients themselves. This led to the conclusion that the measurement of gradients is inadequate in leveling. To reduce the influence of refraction, high-precision leveling must be effected, according to the author, on dull, cloudy days, in isothermal periods; the height of the line-of-sight over the ground must be not less than 0.8 m. It is recommended to lay the leveling lines along roads with a small slope; the distance between the instrument and the surveyor's poles must not exceed 40 m. When the slope of the line is greater than 0.018, the length of the line-of-sight must be reduced. A table giving the dependence of  $z$  (distance between the instrument and the pole) on the slope of the locality is reproduced:

$z$	40 m	35 m	30 m	25 m	20 m	15 m	10 m
slope (in thousands)	17.5	20	23.3	28	35	46.5	70

It is recommended to place the reference signs 1 km apart. There are 5 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

V. Mauerer

Card 2/2

HONYI, Ede, dr., egyetemi adjunktus, a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa  
LUKACS, Tibor

The Pranis-Pranievich's multigroup method for compensating the  
co-ordinates of large triangulation networks. Geod kart 14  
no.4:227-238 '62.

1. Epitoipari es Kozlekedesi Muszaki Egyetem, Budapest (for Honyi).
2. Csoportvezeto mernok, Budapesti Geodesiai es Terkepeszeti Val-  
lalat (for Lukacs).

HONYI, Ede, dr., egyetemi adjunktus, a muszaki tudományok kandidátusa

"Geodesy" by Karoly Oltay, revised by Dr. Istvan Rudey. Reviewed by Dr. Ede Honyi. Geod kart 14 no.4:315-316 '62.

1. Építőipari és Közlekedési Műszaki Egyetem.

HONYI, Ede (Jr)

"The Freytag-Porndt Tourist map" by Dr. Fritz Aurada. Reviewed by Ede Honyi (Jr). Good kart 16 no.3:232-233 '64.

"100 years of the cartographic activity of the Society of Alpinists" by Dr. Fritz Aurada. Reviewed by Ede Honyi (Jr). Ibid.:233

L 30192-66

ACC NR: AT6020302

SOURCE CODE: HU/2304/65/052/01-/0131/0142

AUTHOR: Honyi, E.--Kheni, E. (Candidate of technical sciences) 27

ORG: Technical University for Construction and Transportation, Budapest B+1

TITLE: Precise compensation in certain cases involving polygon lines joined by measurements

SOURCE: Academiae scientiarum hungaricae. Acta technica, v. 52, no. 1-2, 1965, 131-142

TOPIC TAGS: geodesy, polygonometry

ABSTRACT: A method was developed for adjusting measurement-connected polygon lines between base-network points for cases where direction and length measurements are available either between individual points in the network or between a point in the network and a precisely defined external point. With the aid of this method it is possible to adjust the lines jointly, rather than independently and singly. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 7 formulas. [Orig. art. in German.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 08, 12 / SUBM DATE: 12Feb64 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1 CC

HONYI, Ede (Jr)

"Place names of the Bitterfeld and Grafenhainichen area" by Dietrich Freydank. Reviewed by Ede Honyi (Jr). Geod kart 14 no.6:468-469 '62.

HONYS, Vaclav

Nonpermissible combinations of grounding and neutral grounding  
of public low-voltage lines. Elektrotechnik 19 no.1:6-8 Ja'64.

1. Ustav technickeho dozoru, Praha.



HONYS, Vaclav

Lightning protection of steel storage cranes. Elektrotechnik  
19 no.2:58-59 F'64

1. Ustav technickeho dozoru, Praha.

HONYE, V.

Fire caused by the neutral wire break. Elektrotechnik 18 no.6:  
176 Ja '63.

HONYS, Vaclav

Devices for artificial breathing from lungs to lungs. Energetika  
Cz 13 no.6:323-324 Je '63.

1. Ustav technickeho dozoru, Praha.

Country : Czechoslovakia  
 Subcategory : Analytical Chemistry.  
 Doc. Jour. : Ref. Zhur - Khim., No 7, 1959 23028  
 Author : Suchy, K.; Honz, J.  
 Institut. :  
 Title : Polarographic Determination of Magnesium  
 Orig. Pub. : Fysiater. vest., 1958, 36, No 3, 147-150

Abstract : For determining  $Mg^{2+}$  in the presence of 3-15 fold amount of  $Ca^{2+}$ , for example in mineral waters, there is proposed a polarographic method based on decrease in height of polarographic wave of hydroxyquinoline (I) in presence of  $Mg^{2+}$ . As background solution use is made of a mixture of 600 ml 0.1 N  $Na_2C_2O_4$ , 100 ml 0.1 N KCl, 50 ml 0.4% gelatin solution, and 25 ml 0.2 N NaOH, diluted with water to 1 liter. To plot the calibration graph there are added to 20 ml of the background solution 5 ml 0.01 M ethanol solution of I, and solutions of  $Mg^{2+}$  containing 2, 4, 6, and 8 m-equivalent/liter of  $Mg^{2+}$  (prepared by dilution of 0.01 N solution of  $Mg^{2+}$

Card: 1/3

R-17

Country : Czechoslovakia E-2  
Category : Analytical Chemistry.  
Abs. Jour. : Ref. Zhur - Khim., No 7, 1959 23028  
Author :  
Institut. :  
Title :  
  
Orig Pub. :

Abstract : obtained by dissolving MgO dried at 1000° in stoichiometric amount of HCl). After passing N<sub>2</sub>, polarography is carried out and the curve is plotted depicting the correlation between height of polarographic wave of I and the concentration of Mg<sup>2+</sup>. It was ascertained that concentration of Mg<sup>2+</sup> (x) can be calculated according to the equation  $x = 9.8657 - 0.13986 h$ , where h -- wave-height in mm. On analyzing mineral water, the sample (250 ml) is evaporated with a small amount of HCl and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, to dryness, residue is dissolved in water, solution is neutralized to methyl orange with NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, precipitate of Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub> is filtered off, and 5 ml of the filtrate are used for polarography. Discrepancies.  
Card: 2/3

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia  
CATEGORY : D  
ABS. JOUR. : AZKhim., No. 1959, No. 85938  
AUTHOR : Honz, J.  
IN ET. :  
TITLE : Chemical Analysis and Classification of  
Mineral Water of "Stefan" Spring in Ciglic.  
GRIP. PUB. : Fysiol. r. vestn., 1956, 37, No 2, 112-113  
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD:

36

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

80V/5799

Unkov, Ye.P., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Ed.

Sovremennoye sostoyaniye kuznechno-shtampovogochnogo proizvodstva (Present State of the Pressworking of Metals) [Moscow] Mashgiz, 1961. 434 p. 5000 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: A.I. Sirotin; Tech. Ed.: B.I. Model'; Managing Ed. for Literature on the Hot Working of Metals: S.Ya. Golovin, Engineer.

Title: Kuznechno-shtampovoyechnoye proizvodstvo v SSSR (The Pressworking of Metals in the USSR) by: A.V. Altykis, D.I. Berezhkovskiy, V.F. Volkovitskiy, I.I. Girsh (deceased), L.D. Gol'man, S.P. Granovskiy, N.S. Dobrinskiy, A.I. Zimin, S. L. Zlotnikov, A.I. Kagalovskiy, P.V. Lobachev, V.M. Martynov, Ye.N. Moshnin, G.A. Navrotsky, Ya.M. Okhrimenko, G.N. Rovinskiy, Ye.A. Stonha, Yu.L. Rozhdestvenskiy, N.V. Tikhomirov, Ye.P. Unkov, V.F. Shecheglov, and L.A. Shofman; Eds: Ye.P. Unkov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, and B.V. Rozanov.

Title: Kuznechno-shtampovoyechnoye proizvodstvo v ChSSR (The Pressworking of Metals in the Czechoslovak SR) by: S. Burda, F. Hrazdil, F. Drastik, F. Zlatohlavak

Card 1/8

Present State of the (Cont.)

SCV/5799

Z. Mejval, V. Krauz, F. Kupka, F. Majer, K. Marvan, J. Novák, J. Olšanský,  
K. Paul, B. Schner, M. Honz, J. Částka, V. Šindler, and J. Selek; Eds.:  
A. Nejedly and M. Vlk.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and scientific personnel concerned  
with the pressworking of metals.

COVERAGE: Published jointly by Mashgiz and SNTL, the book discusses the present  
state of the pressworking of metals in the USSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist  
Republic. Chapters were written by both Soviet and Czechoslovak writers. No  
personalities are mentioned. There are 129 references: 98 Soviet, 16 English,  
8 German, 5 Czech, and 2 French.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

PRESSWORKING IN THE USSR

Ch. I. The Characteristics of Forging Shops in USSR Plants [A.I. Emin and  
Ye.P. Unkov] 5

Ch. II. Methods of Calculating the Pressure for Forging in the Pressworking

Card 2/8



Present State of the (Cont.)

SOV/5799

of Metals [Ye.P. Unkov]	13
Ch. III. Die Forging on Forging Presses [V.F. Volkovitskiy]	22
Ch. IV. Die Forging on Horizontal Upsetters [I.I. Girsh, deceased]	31
Ch. V. Die Forging on Drop Hammers and [Power-Screw] Percussion Presses [Ya. M. Okhrimenko and V.F. Shcheglov]	41
Ch. VI. The Making of Forgings and Shaped Blanks in Forging Rolls [V.H. Martynov]	58
Ch. VII. Die-Sizing in Squeeze-Forming Presses [V.F. Volkovitskiy]	77
Ch. VIII. Rolling-Out Annular Blanks [Yu.L. Rozhdestvenskiy]	82
Ch. IX. The Manufacture of Metal Hardware on Pressworking Automatics [G.A. Navrotsky]	93

Card 3/8

36

SOV/5199

Present State of the (Cont.)

Ch. X. Bending and Straightening of Sheets, Shapes, and Tubes [Ye.N. Moshnin]	112
Ch. XI. Stamping From Sheets and Strips [S.L. Zlotnikov and G.M. Rovinskiy]	119
Ch. XII. Automatic Pressworking Lines [S.L. Zlotnikov]	146
Ch. XIII. The Equipment of Blank-Producing Shops and Sections in Pressworking [P.V. Lobachev]	159
Ch. XIV. The Production of Blanks for [Machine] Parts by Helical Cross Rolling [S.P. Granovskiy and Ye. A. Stosha]	175
Ch. XV. Metal Extrusion on Hydraulic Presses [A.I. Kagalovskiy and L.A. Shofman]	188
Ch. XVI. Parts Forging From Light-Metal Alloys on Large Hydraulic Presses [L.D. Gol'man and L.A. Shofman]	201

Card 4/8

Present State of the (Cont.)

801/5799

Ch. XVII. Mass Production of Parts [Solid Wheels and Tires] by Forging With Subsequent Rolling [A.V. Altyks, and L.D. Gol'man]	208
Ch. XVIII. Forging and Bending of Plates [Ye.N. Meshnin]	216
Ch. XIX. Making Large Forgings on Hydraulic Presses [K.S. Dobrinskiy, and N.V. Tikhomirov]	229
Ch. XX. Drop-Hammer and Crank-Press Forging [D.I. Berezkhovskiy, and V.F. Shcheglov]	224
Bibliography	225

PRESSWORKING IN THE USSR

Ch. I. The Development of Metal Pressworking Processes in the Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic [F. Drastik, Railroad Engineering Institute, Prague]	261
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

Card 5/8

Present State of the (Cont.)

- 807/5799
- 36
- |                                                                                                                                                                   |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Ch. II. Making Large Forgings [B. Kraus, New Metallurgical Plant imeni Klement Gottwald, Kuntice]                                                                 | 272 |
| Ch. III. The Forging of Rotors for Turbogenerators [J. Novak, Metallurgical Plant imeni Lenin, Pilsen]                                                            | 299 |
| Ch. IV. The Forging of Large Crankshafts [S. Burda, K. Paul, and M. Hanz, Metallurgical Plant imeni Lenin, Pilsen]                                                | 314 |
| Ch. V. Techniques Used in Forging Large Rotors [F. Zlatohlavek, Vitkovice Metallurgical Plant imeni Klement Gottwald, Ostrava]                                    | 335 |
| Ch. VI. The Forging of Forked Pipes for Gas Pipelines [J. Kastan, Vitkovice Metallurgical Plant imeni Klement Gottwald, Ostrava]                                  | 345 |
| Ch. VII. The Forging of Large Strengthening Rings for the Runners of Mixed-Flow Turbines [F. Kupa, Vitkovice Metallurgical Plant imeni Klement Gottwald, Ostrava] | 348 |

Card 6/8

Present State of the (Cont.)	31
Ch. VIII. Scientific Research Work in the Field of Cold Impact Forging of Metals [F. Hrdáčil, Plant imeni Šmeral, Brno]	355
Ch. IX. Experience in the Cold Impact Forging of Nonferrous Metals [K. Marvan and J. Oděhnal, Plant Tesla, National Enterprise, Hloubětín, and V. Šindelář, Scientific Research Institute of Vacuum Electrical Engineering, Prague]	381
Ch. X. The Manufacturing Process and Organization in the Stamping of Bodies at the Automobile Plant "National Enterprise (AZNP) Mladá Boleslav" [Z. Kojval, AZNP, Mladá Boleslav]	397
Ch. XI. The Mechanization of Obsolete Enterprises as a Means of Increasing Labor Productivity [B. Šamr, Vítkovice Metallurgical Plant imeni Klement Gottwald, Ostrava]	410
Ch. XII. The Initial Pressworking of FeAl Alloys and Large FeCrAl Castings [F. Majer and J. Šolc, Scientific Research Institute of Iron, Prague].	

Card 7/8

100427  
POSPISIL, J.; HONZA, M.; HELBICH, P.

Observations on the Skibinsky test. Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no.3:  
74-78 18 Jan 57.

1. Za spoluprace pracovniho kolektivu Tuberkulosni lecebny  
Jablunkov, red. MUDr. B. Urbancik.

(RESPIRATION, funct. tests

Skibinsky test in pulm. tuberc. patients (Cz))

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, physiol.

Skibinsky resp. funct. test (Cz))

MAZEL, A.; BRAZDA, L.; HONZA, M.

Simultaneous resection of the lungs in tuberculosis with mitral commissurotomy performed during pregnancy. Cas. Lek. Cesk. 101 no.13: 392-394 30 Mr '62.

1. II chirurgická klinika v Brně, přednosta prof. MUDr. J. Navrátil -  
Tbc léčebna v Jablunkově, ředitel MUDr. B. Urbánek.

(PREGNANCY complications)  
(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY in pregn)  
(PNEUMONECTOMY in pregn)  
(MITRAL STENOSIS surgery)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.

M-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30065

Author : Honzak, Dragan

Inst :

Title : Green Fertilizer for Vineyards.

Orig Pub : Sadjar., vinar., vrtnar., 1957, 44, No 5, 138-140

Abstract : Sadjar., vinar., vrtnar., 1957, 44, No 5, 138-140

Abstract : The colza is one of the species of green fertilizer distributed in Slovenia. It has shallow roots and therefore needs supplemental N placement. The wild pea is also suitable with a small admixture of rye. If young grapevines are transplanted after the uprooting of the old vines, it is recommended for the renewal of the soil structure that alfalfa be planted. It is recommended that green fertilizer crops be sown in young vineyards, beginning with the

Card 1/2

- 32 -



OPAVSKA, M.; HONZALOVA, A.

Unusual foreign body (fishing line) in the bladder of a 14-year-old boy. Cesk. pediat. 18 no.8:720-721 Ag '63.

1. Detske oddeleni OUNZ v Pribrami, vedouci MUDr. M. Krejza.  
(BLADDER) (FOREIGN BODIES)

HONZI, J.

HONZI, J. Synthetic studies in the oxytocin field. III. Alternative synthesis of oxytocin. In English. p. 202. Vol. 21, No. 1 Feb. 1956. SPOBNIK CHEKOSLOVATSKIKH KHIMICHESKIKH RABOT. COLLECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK CHEMICAL COMMUNICATIONS. Praha, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONSLIST (REAL) VOL 6 NO 4 April 1957

HONZI, J.

HONZI, J. Syntheses in the field of oxytocin. III. Alternative synthesis of oxytocin. p. 288 Vol. 50 no. 2 Feb. 1956 CHEMICK LISTY, PRAHA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6 No. 4 April 1957

HONZIK, Antonin, inz.

New streetcars made by the Tatra Wagon Works. Siln doprava 11  
no.3:25 Mr '63.

HONZIK, E.; SVAGR, L.

Preparing the 3d Five-Year Plan in the production of welding machinery. p. 193.

ZVARANIE. (Ministerstvo hutneho prumyslu a rudnych bani a Ministerstvo strojarenstva)  
Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1959. Uncl.

HONZIK, Emilian, inz.

Plan of welding technique development in the Soviet Seven-Year Plan and in our third Five-Year Plan, and measures taken in this respect. Zvar sbor 9 no.4:432-438 '60

1. Vyzkumny ustav svarovacich stroju a technologie svarovani, Praha.

HONZIK, E., inz.

Control systems of welding processes and their development.  
Automatizace 5 no.10:277-279 0 '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav svarovacich stroju a technologie svarovani,  
Praha.

HONZIK, Emilian, inz.

Modern adjustment of the OKO-TS 2 Italian semiautomatic machines for CO<sub>2</sub> welding. Zvaranie 13 no. 4:120-121 Ap '64.



HONZIK, M.

"Wide strip mills and its importance for the canning industry." P. 138.

PRUMYSL POTRAVIN. (Ministerstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu). Praha,  
Czechoslovakia, Vol. 10, No. 3, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), IC, Vol. 8, No. 8,  
August 1959.  
Uncla.

HONZIK, M.

Influence of the addition of molybdenum on the life of chilled cast iron rolls for hot rolling of thin steel sheets. M. Honzik (*Metall. Ztg.*, 1935, 18, 720-725).—The mechanical properties of chilled cast iron were investigated at temp. of 20–600°. The method consisted of measuring the force required to tear the material which has been brought to the required temp. by heating for 45 min. and kept there for further 45 min. Generally a sharp decrease in tensile strength was found at above 400°. The strength of the cast iron depends on the hardness of its surface, but often it is found that increase of the latter leads to a decrease in strength. However, addition of Mo improves both, e.g., 0.35% Mo increases surface hardness by 9% and strength by nearly 30%. It also leads to improvements in the plastic and elastic properties of the metal at elevated temperatures. Phenomena connected with thermal stresses, resulting during casting and as a consequence of temp. differences between the core and the surface of the rolls, are also discussed. It was found that addition of over 0.3% Mo increases the resistance of the rolls to fracture caused by the thermal stresses, whereas less than 0.3% of Mo had little effect.

A. O. JAKUBOWICZ

RECEIVED

HONZIK, M., inz.

Thin-walled profiled steel, its manufacture and use. Tech prace 14  
no.3:229-233 Mr '62.

1. Nova hut Klementa Gottwalda, n.p., Ostrava-Kuncice.

BECVAR, J.; MRAZ, V., inz.; PANT, P., inz.; HONZIK, M., inz.;  
TEINDL, J.

Informations on metallurgy. Hut listy 17 no.4:298-304  
Ap '62.

PUNCOCHAR, Z., inz.; BAUER, J., dr., inz.; KEPKA, M., inz.;  
MENSIK, M., inz.; HONZIK, M., inz.; REDR, M.;  
CHVOJKA, Jiri, inz.; KRAUS, Z., inz.

Informations on metallurgy. Hut listy 17 no.10:739-749  
0 '62.

HONZIK, Miroslav, inz.; PADARA, Zdenek, inz.

Workability of coal seams. Uhl 7 no.2:44-47 '65.

HONZL, J; RUDINGER, J.

Synthesis in the field of oxytocin II. Synthesis of some derivatives of L-cysteinyll-L-tyrosylglycine L-cysteinyll-L-tyrosyl-L-leucine and L-cysteinyll-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucine, p. 751

CHECMICKE LISTY (Cheskoslovenska akademik ved. Ceskaslovenska spolcnost chemicks) Praha, Czechoslovakia., Vol. 49, no. 5, May 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions EEAI LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan 1960  
Uncla.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Naturally Occuring  
Substances and Their Synthetic Analogs

E-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4572

Author : Honzl Jan, Rudinger Josef  
Title : Amino Acids and Peptides. XVIII. Syntheses Pertaining  
to Oxytocine. II. Syntheses of Some Derivatives of L-  
Cysteinyl-L-Tyrosylglycine, L-Cysteinyl-L-Tyrosyl-L-  
Leucine and L-Cysteinyl-L-Tyrosyl-L-Isoleucine.

Orig Pub :

Abstract : Syntheses of some peptide derivatives (stated in the  
title). The tosyl group was used to protect the amino  
group, which resulted in the preparation of derivatives  
that exhibit good crystallization. The authors started  
with tosyl-S-benzylcystein (I), which they obtained from  
21 g of S-benzylcystein in 75 ml 2N NaOH and 20 g  
 $p\text{-CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{Cl}$  in 60 ml acetone together with 28 ml 4N  
NaOH (stirring 1 hour); on acidification

Card 1/7

- 131 -

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Naturally Occuring  
Substances and Their Synthetic Analogs

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4572

of the aqueous solution the oil crystallized, yield  
55-70%, Mp 125-126° (from benzene). Acid chloride (II)  
from 15 g I and 40 ml  $\text{SOCl}_2$  (boiling for 15 minutes),  
yield 70-86%, MP 112-114° (from benzene). Ethyl ester  
of tosyl-S-benzyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosine (III) from 5.7  
g II and 7.3 g ethyl ester of L-tyrosine in  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCC}_2\text{H}_5$ .  
Solution washed with HCl, water and 5% solution of  
 $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , yield 91%, after recrystallization 64%, MP 115-  
116° (from  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCC}_2\text{H}_5$ -petroleum ether). Tosyl-  
S-benzyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosine (IV) from 3 g III and  
3 ml 4N NaOH, 45 minutes, ~20°, after acidification,  
2 hours, 0°, yield 86%, MP 156-158° (from aqueous alco-  
hol). Hydrazide of IV (V): to 5.4 g III and 1.2 g 80%  
 $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  added absolute alcohol until solution is homo-  
geneous (72 hours, ~20°, yield 79% on basis of  
III or 59% on basis of II, MP 201° (from aqueous alcohol).

Card 2/7

- 132 -



CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Naturally Occurring  
Substances and Their Synthetic Analogs

E-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4572

at 0° -- crystals, yield 83%, MP 118-120° ( $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$ -petroleum ether). Ethyl ester of tosyl-S-benzyl-L-cysteinyl-(O-acetyl-L-tyrosyl)-glycine (VII) from the preceding compound (2.5 g in 10 ml  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$ ), from ethyl ester of glycine (0.2 g, distilled) and N-ethylpiperidine (0.8 ml in 20 ml  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$ , 1 hour at -60°, then gradually  $\sim 20^\circ$ ), then added II (0.7 g in 10 ml  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$  at 15°), mixture heated gradually, washed with HCl, water and 5% solution  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , yield 31%, MP 154-155° (from  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$ -petroleum ether). Tosyl-S-benzyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosyl-glycine (VIII): a) from VI (0.2 g) and 4N NaOH (0.4 ml),  $\sim 20^\circ$ , 45 minutes, on acidification there is obtained the hydrate, yield 54%, MP 125°; b) from VII in a similar manner, yield 50%. Hydrazide of VIII (IX): a) from VI (0.3 g) and 80% solution  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (0.03 ml) as in the case of V, yield of IX

Card 4/7

- 134 -

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/21/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618120008-5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Naturally Occurring  
Substances and Their Synthetic Analogs

E-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4572

90%, MP 217-218°; b) in similar manner from VII, yield 93%. Ethyl ester of VIII (X) from 0.8 g V and ethyl ester of L-leucine (0.25 g, distilled), the same as in the case VI, yield 67%, MP 154° (from aqueous alcohol). Methyl ester (XI) prepared analogously, yield 63%, MP 193° (from aqueous  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ ). Ethyl ester of tosyl-S-benzyl-L-cysteinyl-(O-acetyl-L-tyrosyl)-L-leucine (XII), from 2-carboxy-anhydride-O-acetyl-L-tyrosine (1.84 g), ethyl ester of L-leucine (1.18 g) and II (2.35 g), similarly as in the case of VII, crystalline, yield 7.6%, MP 166-168° (from chloroform-petroleum ether, then aqueous isopropanol, then dry isopropanol). Tosyl-S-benzyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosyl-L-leucine (XIII): a) from X (0.34 g) and 4N NaOH (0.4 ml 1 ml water, 45 minutes), yield 88% (semihydrate), MP 93-101° (from aqueous alcohol); b) from XI in a similar manner, yield 60%;

Card 5/7

- 135 -

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Naturally Occuring  
Substances and Their Synthetic Analogs

E-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4572

c) from XII in a similar manner, yield 45%; samples (a), (b) and (c) show no lowering of the melting point. Hydrazide of tosyl-S-benzyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tosyl-L-leucine (XIV) from XI (1.2 g) and 80%  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (0.12 ml) absolute  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  (boiling 13 hours), yield 30%, MP 227° (from aqueous alcohol). Methyl ester of tosyl-S-benzyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucine (XV), from V and methyl ester of L-isoleucine similarly to VI, yield 33-66%, MP 193-195° (from aqueous  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ ). Tosyl-S-benzyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosylisoleucine by alkaline hydrolysis from XV (like VI), yield 50%, MP 119-123° (from aqueous alcohol). Hydrazide of tosyl-S-benzyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucine from XV (2.6 g) and absolute hydrazine (0.25 ml) (7 days, 20°), yield 80%, MP 242-243° (from aqueous alcohol). Ethyl ester of tosyl-S-benzyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosyl-L-leucylglycine:

Card 6/7

- 136 -

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/21/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618120008-5"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Naturally Occuring  
Substances and Their Synthetic Analogs

E-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4572

a) from XIV by azide synthesis like VI, yield 77%, MP 194-195° (from  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$ , then 75% alcohol); b) from

ethyl ester of glycine (0.06 g) in 1 ml  $\text{POH}(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ ,

0.15 ml ethyl ester of pyrophosphorous acid and from XIII (0.36 g, azeotropically dehydrated) for 30 minutes, 80-90°, then mixture poured into 50 ml water; yield 52%, MP 194-195° (from aqueous alcohol); shows no depression of the melting point with an (a) sample.

Card 7/7

- 137 -

HONZL, J.

Reaction of 1,4-disubstituting 2,5-dioxopiperazine with phosphorus pentachloride. Coll Cz chem 25 no.10:2651-2667 0 '60.  
(EPAI 10:9)

1. Chemisches Institut, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

(Piperazinedione) (Phosphorus chlorides)

HONZL, J.; RUDINGER, J.

Amino acids and peptides. Part 33: Nitrosyl chloride and butyl nitrite as reagents in peptide synthesis by the azide method; suppression of amide formation. Coll Cz Chem 26 no.9:2333-2344 '61.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

(Amino acids)	(Peptides)	(Nitrosyl chloride)
	(Butyl nitrite)	

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NESVADBA, H; HONZL, J; RUDINGER, J.

1. Second Chemical Institute of the University, Vienna;
2. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry  
of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague  
(for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,  
No 7, 1963, pp 1691-1703

"Amino Acids and Peptides. XXXVII. Some Structural Analogues  
of Oxytocin Modified in Position 3 of the Peptide Chain:  
Synthesis and some Chemical and Biological Properties."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SMETEK, P.; HONZL, J.; METALOVA, V.

Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Czechoslovak  
Academy of Sciences, Prague - (for all).

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communi-  
cations, No 11, November 1965, pp 3875-3889.

"Electron paramagnetic resonance of radical cations  
of benzidine and tetramethylbenzidine."

HOOK, K.

Simple vibrating B eliminator. P. 116 RADIOCHNIKA  
Budapest Vol. 6, no. 5, May 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

MARKO, Ivan, okleveles mérnök; HOOS, László, okleveles mérnök, irányító  
tervező

Increasing the water conveying capacity of culverts. Vizügyi kősz  
489-495 '63.

1. Division Chief, Road and Railroad Planning Enterprise, Budapest  
(for Marko). 2. Road and Railroad Planning Enterprise, Budapest (for  
Hoos).



HOP, T.

Economical planning of prestressed slabs for bridges. p. 409.  
Vol 12, no. 12, Dec. 1955. INZYNIERIA I BUDOWNICTWO. Warsaw, Poland

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol5, no. 4, April 1956

HOP, T.

The designing of prestressed beams by the use of relative values. p. 349  
(INZYNIERIA I BUDOWNICTWO, Vol. 13, No. 9, Sept. 1956, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAL) IC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957, Uncl.

HOP, T.

HOP, T. The designing of prestressed beams by the use of relative values. p. 376

Vol. 13, no. 10, Oct. 1956  
INZYNIERIA I BUDOWNICTWO  
POLITICAL SCIENCE  
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1957

HOP, T.; KAUFMAN, S.

Study of a rational design of a cross section of a prestressed beam. p. 81.

ARCHIWUM INŻYNIERII LADOWEJ. (Polaska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Inżynierii Lądowej)  
Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 5, no. 1, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

HOP, Tadeusz, dr. inz.

Vibrations of stressed beams. Mechanika Gliwice no.11:1-152 '62.

1. Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice.

HOPFER, Andrzej, mgr inż.

Altitude planning of country settlements. Pt.1. Przegl  
geod 36 no.10:383-389 0 '64.

1. Course on surveying, School of Agriculture, Olsztyn.

HOPFER, Andrzej, mgr inż.

Borderlines of rural units of economic administration and factors  
following from the characteristics of the area. Przegl geod 34 no.8:  
334-337 Ag '62.

MAZONSKI, Tadeusz; BEHN, Zygmunt; HOPFINGER, Alfred

Alkylation of aromatic hydrocarbons with halogen alkanes in the presence of metallic aluminum in the liquid-vapor phase. Chemia stosow 7 no.3:393-399 '63.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej, Politechnika, Gliwice.



HOPFINGER, A.

Surface-active substances. p. 137. ACTA PHYSICA POLONICA  
Warszawa Vol. 9, No. 5, May, 1956.

East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, No. 11, August 1956.

HOPFINGER, A.

Surface-active substances of the type alkyl aryl sulfonates. p. 73.  
(CHEMIK, Vol. 10, no. 3, Mar. 1957, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9. Sept. 1957 Uncl.

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Applications. Industrial  
Organic Synthesis. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 20393

Author : Hopfinger, Alfred

Inst :                     

Title : First Plant for the Production of Alkyl-  
benzene in Poland.

Orig Pub : Przem. chem., 1958, 37, No 6, 407-408

Abstract : The first plant in Poland for the produc-  
tion of alkylbenzene (I) with a capacity  
of 1000t/yr was put into operation at the  
end of 1957 at the Chemical Combine in  
Oswiecim. A fraction of synthetic hydro-  
carbons (HC) with a boiling point of 180-

Card : 1/3

*Inst. Synthetic Chem, Oswiecim, Poland  
14-62*

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Applications. Industrial  
Organic Synthesis.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 20393

240° serves as raw material, which is obtained by the Fischer-Tropsch process, practically free of aromatic and naphthenic compounds, with a high content of saturated HC; the content of olefins is about 5 percent. The synthesis process of I consists of the following operations: chlorination of synthetic HC, condensation of the chloroalkyls obtained with  $C_6H_6$  according to Friedel-Crafts, neutralization of the alkylate, preliminary distillation, and vacuum rectification. The scheme of the plant is cited, and the process is briefly described. In spite of the high cost of the raw material,

Card : 2/3

Hopfinger, A

5958

545.021

Mazoński T., Hopfinger A. On the Catalytic Properties of Organic Complex Compounds of Aluminium.<sup>1</sup>

„O katalitycznych własnościach organicznych połączeń kompleksowych glinu”. Przemysł Chemiczny. No. 9, 1958, pp. 590—592, 5 tabs.

These investigations concerned alkylation of benzene with primary isoamyl chloride in the presence of aluminium chloride and metallic aluminium activated with hydrogen chloride or mercury; the last named proved fairly efficient as a catalyst for the alkylation of benzene with isoamyl chloride. However, the yields of monoamylbenzene were inferior to those obtained with anhydrous aluminium chloride. The complex compounds produced during the reaction between isoamyl chloride and benzene in the presence of activated aluminium were more efficient catalysts of alkylation. The complex compounds which have lost their catalytic properties can be reactivated by adding a certain amount of metallic aluminium. Re-activated complex compounds afford very stable catalysts and may be used many times.

5  
2 g. (WA)  
4E 20 (g)  
1E 3d

HOPFINGER, Alfred

Certain problems concerning the development of the industry  
manufacturing synthetic detergents. Przem chem 39 no.8:475-  
478 Ag '60.

1. Instytut Cieskiej Syntwzy Organicznej, Blachownia Slaska

KISIELOW, Wlodzimierz; SZALAJKO, Urszula; HOFFINGER, Alfred

Influence of the group and fractional composition of kerosene upon the properties of kerylbenzene sulfonates. Przem chem 39 no.12:776-784 D '60.

1. Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice

27418

P/014/61/040/008/005/008  
D233/D305

5.3300

AUTHORS: Mazoński, Tadeusz, and Hopfinger, Alfred

TITLE: Reactions of benzene with higher chloroalkanes in  
presence of  $\text{AlCl}_3$

PERIODICAL: Przemysł chemiczny, v. 40, no. 8, 1961, 453 - 456

TEXT: An investigation of the influence of various parameters on the formation of alkyl benzenes with higher alkyl chlorides was carried out, since little information about these systems has been published. The alkylations were conducted in presence of anhydrous  $\text{AlCl}_3$  with primary decyl, dodecyl and hexadecyl chlorides and with mixtures from the chlorination of normal decane, dodecane, tetradecane and cetane which contained only a small proportion of primary chlorides. The reactions were first carried out over 2 1/2 hrs. at  $70^\circ\text{C}$ , using a constant 5:1 ratio of benzene to the alkyl chloride and varying the amount of  $\text{AlCl}_3$ . Length of the aliphatic chain and position of the Cl atom had no effect, apart from slightly re-

Card 1/5



27418

P/014/61/040/008/005/008  
D233/D305

Reactions of benzene with ...

ducing the yield with increasing molecular weight of the chloralkane, although the secondary chlorides appeared to react more readily. The optimum molar ratio of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  to the alkyl chloride was in general found to be 1:10. The reactions did not proceed to completion when  $\text{AlCl}_3$  was low and the yields were decreased when the catalyst was in excess. This is ascribed to the occurrence of side-reactions which are described in some detail. It is believed that in the presence of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  the chloroalkanes undergo dehydrogenation and the  $\text{H}_2$  evolved reduces them to the hydrocarbons. Formation of olefins, cyclic paraffins and free radicals is then postulated. Secondary reactions consisting of alkylation of the benzene, polymerization, condensation and formation of complexes with  $\text{AlCl}_3$  may then take place. This mechanism is supported by (1) formation of paraffins of the same chain length as the original chloride, when  $\text{AlCl}_3$  was in excess (2) evidence of the ability of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  to cataly-

Card 2/5

27418

Reaction of benzene with ...

P/014/61/040/008/005/008  
D233/D305

ze the reduction of chloralkanes, found in the literature, (3) the formation of an oil of a high iodine number after the decomposition of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  complexes, and (4) presence of hydrocarbons unsusceptible to sulphonation in the products obtained. It was confirmed that a preponderance of benzene in the starting materials favors the formation of monoalkyl benzenes. The effect of time was studied using a benzene: chloride :  $\text{AlCl}_3$  ratio of 5:1:0.1, finding that the optimum yields were obtained after 2 1/2 - 3 hours at 70°C. although the organically bonded chlorine disappeared after ~1/2 hour. The yields were gradually reduced when heating was prolonged. It is believed that direct alkylation takes place in the initial 30 minutes, following by polyalkylation, overalkylation, interactions of and with the by-products, decomposition and polymerization. Hydrolysis of the  $\text{AlCl}_3$  complexes by water ~40°C showed the presence of considerable amounts of substances of high molecular weight (~1200), of an unknown structure. Hydrolysis of a 100 g

Card 3/5

27418

P/014/61/040/008/005/008  
D233/D305

Reaction of benzene with ...

portion of the complex with 30 % NaOH yielded ~42 g of a heavy steam volatile oil and ~37 g of a pitch-like residue. The substances were found to be partly unsaturated and are thought to form by polymerization. The alkylations were carried out by conventional techniques. Reaction products were separated from the  $\text{AlCl}_3$  complexes, washed with 50 % NaOH and then with water, dried over anhydrous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and distilled under reduced pressure. An early, lower boiling fraction and a main fraction containing the alkyl benzene were obtained in each case. The early fractions were found to consist largely of paraffins. The products of the alkylation of benzene with n-decyl chloride [Abstractor's note: This should be 'n-dodecyl' chloride] were sulphonated to ascertain the non-aromatic content. The crude product (after removal of free benzene), dodecyl benzene and the residues from the distillation of dodecyl benzene were found to contain respectively 7.2, 4.5 and 27.6 % of compounds which could not be sulphonated. These percentages were calculated in relation to the total organic matter in the neutral

Card 4/5

27418

Reaction of benzene with ...

P/014/61/040/008/005/008  
D233/D305

sulphonation mixture. There are 3 figures, 5 tables, and 8 non-Soviet-bloc references. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: H. Gilman, and J. Turc, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 61, 478, 1939.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra technologii chemicznej organicznej, politechniki Śląskiej (Department of Organic Chemistry Technology, Silesia Polytechnic)

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1960

Card 5/5

MAZONSKI, Tadeusz; HOPFINGER, Alfred

Synthesis of alkylobenzenes from chlorinated fractions of higher synthetic hydrocarbons. Przem chem 40 no.9:509-511 S '61.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej, Politechnika Slaska, [Gliwice].

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

POL/6303

Hopfinger, Alfred

Synteza wyższych kwasów alkylsulfonowych poprzez odpowiednie wodoronadtlenki (Synthesis of Higher Alkylsulfonic Acids With Hydroperoxides), Gliwice, 1962. 58 p. (Series: Gliwice. Politechnika Śląska. Zeszyty naukowe, no. 57. Praca habilitacyjna, no. 17) 355 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Politechnika Śląska.

Chief Ed.: Andrzej Grossman.

PURPOSE: This is the author's doctoral thesis, defended on 30 March 1962.

COVERAGE: The author attempts to determine the feasibility of the Baniel-Vromen method for the industrial-scale manufacture of higher alkylsulfonic acids as detergents with properties better than those of sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate. The

Card 1/4

Synthesis of Higher (Cont.)

POL/6303

thesis discusses briefly the manufacture of alkylsulfonic acids according to the U. S. method of Baniel and Vromen. The main aims of the work are to determine 1) whether the higher alkyl hydroperoxides can be mass-produced economically and 2) whether the higher alkylsulfonic acids represent a product with detergent properties satisfying the existing industrial requirements for synthetic surfactants. There are 41 references: 12 Soviet and 29 non-Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction	3
Ch. I. Autocatalytic Oxidation of Individual Hydrocarbons	4
Ch. II. Catalytic Oxidation of Individual Hydrocarbons	21
Card 2/4	

Synthesis of Higher (Cont.)	POL/6303
Ch. III. Secondary Oxidation of Hydrocarbons in a Quasi-Continuous Process	21
Ch. IV. Oxidation of Natural Hydrocarbons	29
Ch. V. Synthesis of Alkylsulfonic Acids From the Corresponding Hydrocarbons	32
Ch. VI. Byproducts of Hydroperoxide Synthesis and Their Possible Uses	37
Ch. VII. Relation of Chemical Structure and Certain Physicochemical Properties to the Applicability of Alkylsulfonic Acids	41
Ch. VIII. Experimental Part	47
Symbols	56
Card 3/4	



Synthesis of Higher (Cont.)

POL/6303

References

57

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

SUBJECT: Chemistry

Card 4/4

BN/hw/atk  
9/3/63

HOPFINGER, Alfred

Continuous sulfonation of kerylbenzene; studies on it and commercial realization. Przem chem 41 no.1:45-47 Ja '62.

1. Instytut Cieskiej Syntezy Organicznej, Blachownia Slaska

HOPIRTEAN, E.; APOSTOLACHE, Seb.

Contribution to obtaining high quality calcinated soda. Rev  
chimie Min petr 14 no.9:495-498 S '63.

2/15, K

# CZECH

Examination of smoked food for the presence of benzo(a)pyrene. M. Babel, K. Hopp, and J. Suda (Onkologický ústav, Prague). *Anticancer—Oncol.* 1: 254-66 (1974).  
The presence of benzo(a)pyrene was proved in fraction separated by repeated chromatography on Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> from the unsaponifiable portion of smoked meat (1) and bismers by means of gas-liquid chromatography after purification by prepolymer sorbents. In rats fed with 1 for 18 months, cases of malignant growth were observed (pancreas and stomach) which were verified histologically in comparison with controls. The carcinogenic hydrocarbon was found during the process of observation. L. 152.

HOPP, KAREL

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